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Philadelphia, Friday, November 19, 1929

A FOUR-YEAR PROGRAM FOR PHILADELPHIA

Things on which the people expect the new dministr than to concentrate its attention: The besideare river bridge.

A drugget big enough to accommodate the arount align inflopment of the rapid transit system, continuit, hall, building to the Free Library. An Art Museum, Enlargement of the water supply. Homes to accommudate the population.

MR. SHOYER'S GENEROSITY

THE clerks in the city treasurer's office are blessed with an employer who recogmizes their merits. Mr. Shoyer would like to see the members of his staff better paid. His solicitude for them has even moved him to admit that the \$5000 in commissions which he received from the state last year was actually for work performed chiefly by his underlings, who got no additional compensation.

This confession about extra fees might be adjudged morally damaging were not the sensitiveness of Mr. Shoyer so evident, Having pocketed the money, he is not in the least opposed to an increase of the staff payroll by the city; nay, he is eager to encourage generosity.

In refusing to increase the budget for the city tressurer Council does not see the matter as he does. The public's view is different also. The impression has prevailed that perquisites in addition to the regular salaries in this branch of the municipal government had been forbidden,

Neither the work that Mr. Shoyer d'dn't do nor that which his subordinates d'd perform warrants the extra remuneration by the stare. If the law on this subject is imperfectly framed, clarification leading to strict enforcement is in order. The fee

MOTOR SIGNALS

THE regulation of motor trailie in cities is a difficult and exacting business that is still being attempted with the crudest of devices. Chief McLaughlin, of the Electrical Bureau, when he rigged up a spotlight and turned its beam on the traffic man at Broad and Filbert streets was resorting to a method that has been tried with some success in other cities where the authorities realize the necessity of making the police-man and his signals easily visible in the dark. But if the Electrical Bureau and the police had money to work with they would be able to do far better than that.

What they need and what they would devise is a sort of signal that would be visible above all traffic in the daytime and at bight clearly distinguishable amid the crowding lights of busy thoroughfares. The nearest approach to an efficient system of traffic regulation has been made experimentally in New York, where powerful lights, controlled from a central tower and used in daylight as well as after dark, keep the tide of vehicle world moving evenly and without confusion. In this instance the tentlie engineers wisely use lights of a sort which, set high above the street, stand out clearly and distinctively even where the other lights of the Avenue are brightest.

PRESSURE FOR SCHOOL REFORM CITIZENS' committees designed to exert pressure on legislative or administrative bodies are often mere pretentious futilities-

but not always.

A stimulating exception were the publicspirited Philadelphians who vigorously arged better pay for the school teachers of this city. It is undeniable that the Board of Education was forced to take cognizance of

Similar happy results are conceivable in connection with a state committee, the pur-pose of which will be to back the educational program to be presented to the Legislature in its coming sessions. Dr. Finegan. who is to outline in a detailed report the needs of the Pennsylvania schools and the stops necessary to render them worthy of the dignity and power of this common wealth, has suggested George Wharton Pepper to head the new organization of citizens A list of presemptive members from this

Had so h an organization been in exist-ence two years and the school system of Pennsylvania might have excaped many of comprehensive, forward-looking reform is now imperative.

As an offset to the chronic laxity of legislators, the alertness of a representative citisens' committee may prove decidedly worth while. Dr. Pinegan's expert knowledge of the case inspires the bellef that he will select efficient workers.

SOMETHING NEW ABOUT COAL

ANY port will do in a storm. And yet it is somewhat startling to find the anthracite operators moving burriedly to shelter under the wings of government officials whose duty it is to regulate and bring down the cost of hard coal in the rethil markets: A fair price committee has been formed by the anthracite producing group which is dominant in the Pennsylvania field, and it

this committee that has been belding friendly conferences with E. Lowrey Humes. special assistant to the United States ditrict attorney, and Special Agent Campbell.

of the Department of Justice. The coal men say with every appearance of enruestness and candor that they are about to make a special effort to reduce the retail price of coal by eliminating some of the tremendous overhead costs of distribu-Are these the same coal men who, es than a year ago, sat in a closed room at

the coal distributors and talking heatedly of government control. The two senators were thinking of bituminous, but, as every one knows, a great many of the abuses common in the bituminous trade are to be found in

the anthracite trade as well. The army of brokers, middlemen, speculators and hoarders which has been formed between the mine mouth and the ultimate consumer is responsible for pyramided costs. It is this army which is said to take more than \$10 out of every \$15 paid by the householder for a ton of anthracite. The coal operators themselves are beginning to see that a system which they helped largely to create is beginning to have the appearance of a Frankenstein monster. W. Jett Lauck, a student of the coal situation, is ready with a lot of damaging evidence for Congress. The prospect of co-operation between men like Mr. Lauck, the United States district attorney's office and Senators Edge and Calder is something which the anthracite men cannot be expected to view with entire calm.

THE MAYOR WITH A WORD RENDS THE VEIL OF SECRECY

He Puts an End to the Sinking Fund Controversy by Ordering the Opening of the Commission's Meetings to the Public

THE controversy over the sinking fund has not arisen because there is any suspicion of the honesty with which it has been man-The sinking fund commissioners are men of unquestioned financial integrity. The controversy has arisen because there is reason to believe that the commissioners have a surplus of three or four million dollars above their proper requirements, and because the commissioners have thus far refrained from taking the public into their confidence and letting it know the exact truth. The commissioners have not even taken the City Council into their confidence.

To understand the situation it is necessary to know what the sinking fund is. The bankers and the councilmen know, but to the most of the rest of us its menning is as hazy as the meaning of the phrase "unearned increment" used by economists.

For those who wish to know it may be said that the sinking fund commissioners administer the city debt. The sinking fund is a fund created out of the tax levy for the redemption of city bonds when they fall due. The amount required for redeeming an issue of bonds is apportioned over the period of years for which the bonds are to run, and the proper amount is raised by taxation each year and paid over to the sinking fund commissioners. This money is invested in various securities until it is needed for the purposes for which it is raised. Included among the securities in which the commissioners invest are city bonds. A few weeks ago they bought \$2,000,000 of a new bond fasue which had been sold to the highest bidder. They had the money and they invested it according to their discretion. The commissioners also pay the interest on outstanding bonds of the city.

In the budget for next year there is an item of \$12,000,000 for the sinking fund commissioners. This sum must be raised by tax in addition to the sums needed for paying the current expenses of the city. eluded in it is \$5,000,000 for installments on the debt and \$7,000,000 for interest.

Now the point of the desire expressed for n revolation of the state of the funds in the hands of the commissioners lies in its rela-tion to the amount asked for. If the commission has a surplus of \$4,000,000 above its needs, why not reduce the amount to be raised by taxes next year?

That the commission has accumulated notorious. That surplus was exhibited in its reports, and three or four years ago Councilman Gaffney, then chairman of the finance committee, succeeded in having more than \$1,000,000 transferred from the commission to the city treasurer to be used for current city expenses. It had come from the taxpayers in the first place and belonged

to them. But since Councilman Gaffney compelled the commission to give up this considerable sum of money the form of the reports of the commissioners has been changed so that it is impossible for any one to find out from the figures given whether there is a surplus or not. The Council asked for information on this subject last summer, but it has not yet been supplied. Controller Hadley told the Council this week that it would take a year for his employes to assemble the information. He disputed the statements of a representative of the Bureau of Municipal Research that there was a surplus of \$4. The bureau's representative offered to get the information for him within three weeks if he was allowed access to the books.

There is no defensible reason for concealing the facts. The sinking fund commis-sioners are public officials. The money they handle is public money. The business they do is the business of the public. Their accounts should be open to the public. No good end can be served by secreey. Secreey enn engender suspicion and lack of confidence, a result against which every effort should be directed.

That the commission has a surplus is not denied. It may be that it desires to retain it in order to invest it in the next city loan provided the blds offered are not sufficient to absorb the whole issue. If so, no barm would be done by saying so frankly. It is a defensible purpose, much more defensible than the present lack of frankness.

The demand for information is not made for the purpose of criticizing any individual. but because the Council and the public are properly entitled to the knowledge sought. It is the right of the Council, which has to approve the budget and fix the tax rate, to have all financial facts at its disposal. It has a right to know whether its appropriations to the sinking fund are in excess of the needs of that fund. To guide it in its duties it has a right to know the earnings of the fund and their relation to the appropria-

It is not the function of the sinking fund ommissioners to make a profit for the city out of the money in its hands. It is legitimately entitled to only so much as is needed to meet its obligations as they accrue. Its profits if any, should go into the general fund of the city to reduce the amount to be raised by the general tax,

The inquiry into the state of the fund might very well go further than the state of the surplus. The new charter has a provision intended to bring about a reduction of the city debt in advance of its maturity. In Sections 8 and 9 of Article XVII it is provided that when there shall be money in the sinking fund in excess of the amount needed for the payments on a given debt, that money shall be used for the purchase and cancellation of the debt; and, further, that the Council may at any time authorize the purchase by the city of any of its out-

Calder have been looking into the affairs of | dition which does not seem to exist at the present time.

> The attitude the Mayor has assumed is unimpenchable. His announcement yesterday afternoon that he will order the meetings of the commission to be thrown open to the public was expected from those who know his conception of the duty of a public official. He has been aware that there was nothing to be concealed and he is convinced that the people have a right to know exactly what is being done with their funds.

His order ought to be followed by an early disclosure of the state of the surplus and by the formal communication to the Council of the information which it sought last summer. The conclusion of the Mayor's statement summarizes the situation very well. He said that when the commission met in the open there would no longer be any excuse for any one "stirring up a spirit of mystery with regard to perfectly proper transactions where no mystery exists."

RENTS AND HOUSES

TT IS always better to act late than not to act at all when action is necessary. And once in a lifetime there will be an occasion in which it is better to be late than early, The state Legislature will realize the truth of this assertion when, at the session in January, it will be asked by the mayors of Pennsylvania, acting with Mr. Roper, chairman of the welfare committee of the Philadelphia Council, to consider means for the relief of the house shortage in the various

The experiences of the Legislature of New York, which attacked this general problem months ago, ought to be useful to the folk at Harrisburg. The question of housing was viewed from every angle at Albany, and some new laws were finally written down in the statute books of New York.

One law, of which a great deal was expected. limited the right of landlords to control their own property and left rent decisions and questions of forced eviction to the courts. The result was what cynics expected. It was shown that human nature is the same in landlords and tenants. Renters took many unfair advantages of rules made for their protection, and a burden of injustice that they had borne for a long period was deftly shifted to the shoulders of the owners of property in which they

Good results may follow the other law which the governor has just signed. It is a law which will exempt all new dwelling houses from taxation for a period of ten years. It remains to be seen whether such legislation is practicable or wise in this state, which has constitutional provisions rigidly drawn to insure equal taxation to all people under all circumstances.

While the legislatures have been talking and dodging, a means of actual relief is becoming actually visible. Prices of building materials are falling rapidly and men in the building trades are showing a greater willingness to do a fair day's work for a fair day's pay. Better conditions had to be made for housebuilders if the material men want to continue in business and if artisans want to continue in their jobs. The paralysis in the building trades was so general as to be destructive to the interests of everybody concerned. A gradual return of normal conditions in the building world probably will bring relief to home seekers before the Legislature at Harrisburg can do more than listen to speeches.

DANGEROUS DAYS

"IFE," observes Dr. Frederick L. Hoff-man, who has been making a survey of recent crime statistics in the United States, "was never so insecure in this country as it is today." After a reading of yesterday's news reports in this city one might say as much about pearls, securities, oney and other valuables stored in bureau drawers or even carried in the pockets of

Dr. Hoffman found that crimes of violence are increasing in all parts of the country. and he confesses on inability to understand an increasing tendency to homicide in regions that were supposed to have been hardest hit by the prohibition laws.

What he may find, if he continues his search for causes and origins, is that prohibition is by no means the simple and easy matter that its more ardent advocates dreamed about. There has been a great falling off in the whisky traffic, despite the bootleggers. But there has been a great increase in moonshining and a new traffic in the products of hidden stills has been

Moonshine is dangerous stuff and its effects on people unaccustomed to it are often violent. Yet at its worst, moonshine is not so greatly to be feared as the deadly narcotic drugs that are being peddled in increasing quantities almost under the noses of the police. There are not sufficient restrictions upon the manufacturers of cocaine and heroin, yet these devastating drugs are unquestionably the direct cause of most of the crimes that now puzzle observers like

Cocaine is the courage of the weakling turned momentarily into a burglar or a highwayman. It is a substance that will give the verlest coward a short interval of ming ned might. With many underworld wanderers it has become the substitute for alcohol. The demand and the supply are large and increasing. It is gradually becoming clear that no scheme of prohibition that does not regulate the distribution of dangerous drugs at the source can be called complete or, in a final analysis, even rea-

CONSTITUTION OR PATCHWORK? THERE is nothing new in the objections

raised by Alba Johnson against tinkering with the state constitution by a commission. This newspaper has repeatedly pointed out the difficulty of rewriting the document in a string of amendments.

A patchwork revision is endangered by patchwork acceptance by the people. If some clauses are rejected and some approved of, the prospects of confusion and vexatious debate are plain. Furthermore, the proper way to make a

constitution is by a convention composed of elected delegates of the people. The present course is not only clumsy, but unrepresen-That Mr. Johnson views the situation

clearly; that the Chamber of Commerce, of which he is president, formally supports him; that Governor Sproul and Attorney General Schaffer are rumored to be recent converts, are indications that the constitutional revision commission method may eventually be abandoned. But while this is desirable, the time al-

endy wasted is regrettable. If the constitution of Pennsylvania is out of date, a new one framed in accordance with the popular will should be substituted. If the old instrument will serve, it is foolish to overwhelm it with amendments. The work should be done completely and

in a way in which the people will have some voice at the outset or not at all.

These provisions contemplate the closest relations of confidence between the Council and the Sinking of Commission, a con-

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Scarcity of Nurses Suggests Search for Reasons-Some People Are Interviewed and Some Remedies Suggested

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

THREE persons in one day last month talked to me about the scarcity of nurses in our hospitals, about the reasons for the scarcity and about the cure. Each person had a different reason and a different cure. Since then it has rained theories. The Since then it has rained theories. The whole wor'd seems to know that there are not enough nurses, or else I am obstacle struck and run into the subject and challenge persons to produce theories unconsciously and with no predetermination to be a col-

I am told that some of the hospitals can tan tone that some of the hospitals can no longer depend upon their pupil nurses, but have to pay their graduates the regular outside price per week; that the Red Cross plan for establishing health centers and rural nurses in the country districts cannot even be tried out in some cases where there is money and local enthusiasm because there are not enough nurses for the city, let alone the countryside; that in many hospitals the nurses complain of the food and the quarters and the hours that their predecessors used to take for granted; that fewer women of wide education go into the profession, so that it is difficult to fill certain responsible positions that require administrative ability and experience as we'l as technique.

FROM nurses themselves, pupil and gradaired, not as a grievance, but as a perplexing problem. They say that highly paid as arred, not as a getevance, but as a perplex-ing problem. They say that highly paid as they are, the amount they must pay out for clothes, for storage rooms for their belong-ings, for their rest place between cases, for their very necessary vacations and for sav-ings to help their families leaves almost nothing toward savings for old age; that the hospital hours are too long and in many hospitals the food is poorly served and not tempting and in some very poor and unvaried; that in most hospitals the sitting rooms set aside for the nurses are formal. rooms set aside for the nurses are formal, uncomfortable, poorly or glaringly lighted and very public; that in their own small bedrooms they are not given the independence that college girls have, but are treated to the kind of surveillance that protects boarding school girls; and that their course of training is stretched over a period of three years to satisfy the exigencies of the hospital's rather than their own technique. They claim that much of the work that is reclaim that much of the work that is required of them is not technical training and could be acquired by a shorter experience, whereas the technical training suffers because neither they nor their teachers have time from the strenuous duties of hospital cleaning and regimen to devote unjaded minds to the real essentials of the profes-They are doubtful, too, as to the hospitals have to grant diplomas to their

ONE nurse who had studied here and abroad and who ranked very high in her O abroad and who ranked very high in her class in one of the big New York hospitals was of the opinion that only certain large hospitals with a maximum of experience to offer a student nurse should be allowed to give a dip oma of the first grade which would command a sa'ary of the first grade or posi-tions of the first grade. Her theory was

tions of the first grade. Her theory was that if every place of learning was given the power to give a degree of B. A. or M. A. the whole position of graduates of colleges and universities would slump.

She believed that so many pupil nurses would then throng to the hospitals that could give them the best training that the hospital could afford to give shorter hours and a more intensive training in technique. and a more intensive training in technique, and receive and turn out a better grade of

woman.
She said that she knew the little hospitals She said that she knew the little hospitals would probably have to employ paid graduate nurses. But her contention was that the patients would profit by the change, and she added that one trained nurse who had a steady position in a little hospital could do more work and better work in shorter time than three pupil nurses, especially if certain parts of the routine work now done by the pupil nurses as part of their general training were undertaken by other and less highly paid employes. paid employes.

NOTHER nurse assured me that there was nothing loneller than the lot of a pupil nurse who comes for training to a large town and who has nowhere to go but

luring her hours of recreation. Her relations with the head nurse of her ward or with the head nurse of the hospital cannot, in the nature of the case, be intimate when she is on or off duty. As a consequence, with all the good will in the world, she may very much lack the kind of uncritical motherly background she needs most. To escape the smells and the sounds of the hospital and the irk of institutional rules she seeks her kind in other places. But since there is no club available or some such semiprivate place, she goes to public places, chich is often a poor exchange mentally or dysically, because as a matter of fact she seenerally too tired to respond healthly to be strennousness of public pleasures.

A nurse who has long been a private nurse confided to me that she was awfully put to it to know just where to go for her recreation time each day except a public place.

THE Red Cross people have the hope, they tell me, that these classes in home nursing that they are holding in the rural districts will eventually turn the tide other direction and bring in recruits from the villages. Girls who have had a high the villages. Girls who have had school education and who do not teach will be inspired by their work in these classes and by the general enthusiasm of their home neighborhoods for the whole subject to take up the career, especially if they can regard it as another kind of college.

THE superintendent nurses assure me that T the higher the grade of nurse—the more comforts she has been used to at home—the less she complains about the plainness of her fare or the hardships of her training in the hospital; in fact, the more she regards the whole experience as part of the education. Some of the war workers have told me that the status of the American nurses in Europe during the war, their anomalous position as neither officers nor privates, has been at the

One thing is sure, nurses are necessary to modern eare of the sick, they are necessary to modern doctors and they are necessary to aspitals.

If girls who are glad to work and need to arn money and wish a career turn their oncks on the great career of helping the sick,

there must be some real reason. Possibly, as some one suggested, they do not mind helping the sick, but they do mind beloing the well They may mind, in other words, the voke

the well have faid upon them in the way the well run the hespitals, or even the way the well run the private houses where they must eventually work. There is a great deal in a life business that makes you your own master between the hours of 5:30 p. m. and 9 a. m., which why women go into business. The only interested persons whose opinions I did not get were the patients!

Heirs on Their Good Behavior From the Lebanon, Ky., Enterprise,

Lee Adams, colored, leaves his property, both real and personal, to his wife during her life. At her death the farm is to be held and used as a home for the heirs of his father, Sam Adams, as long as they desire to live upon it, with the understanding that only keep the improvements up and 'con-ing keep the improvements up and 'con-luct and behave themselves as respectable and law-abiding citizens, and the minute any one ceases to so conduct himself or berself they shall forfeit their right to live on the property. The estate is valued at between \$5000 and \$10,000.

Troy Trimble, a young farmer who lives

The Steady Hand From the New York Herald. In most of the stories of mortal conflict between trobitation agent and bootlegger it is the lawbreaker that is killed. There is a good deal to be said for a steady hand.



BUCKING

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

MISS BLANCHE DILLAYE On Modern Tendency in Art

THIS year seems to have developed a This year seems to have developed a change in the methods of artists, a breaking away from the old traditions and conventions in painting, that is quite striking, according to Miss Blanche Dillave, well-known artist of this city and a member of many important juries on art exhibitions.
"In the salons of Paris, if one is to judge
by reports," said Miss Dillaye, "the change
is quite apparent. Revolutionary things are
being done. In the words of several young women artists who viewed the exhibits, the

things being shown are 'wild.'
"The same holds true of work being done in New York and this city. It is not con-fined to one class of artists, nor is it de-voted to the younger people. Artists of all ranks, all ages and from all parts of the country seem simultaneously to have been moved by the central thought that they must strike out for themselves.

Exhibitions Show Change "This note was particularly striking at the annual exhibition of water-color paint-ings now in progress at the Academy of the Fine Arts, where I happened to be a member of the jury. It seemed that nothing that was conventional had a chance with the members of that body, and everything that was unusual had an excellent chance most of the paintings submitted were of the latter order.

latter order.

"It seems as though there is more personality, more of individuality in style of expression, more of a tendency to break away from tradition and rules and regulations. And, strange to say, these methods seem to have justified themselves in the present exhibition at the academy. There is real interest in the exhibition and a vitality and dash that is reassuring. It is in many respects one of the most important and interesting exhibitions in years.

'In the exhibition, for instance, you will notice a variety of lines of thought and expression. Contrasted alongside of each other you will notice a quiet piece of work. tender in its conception, of a flower in a Japanese background and painted after the style of a Japanese print. Then you will discover another artist who has chosen to bring out a new thought in color. has a number of trees against a light sky and background, done in a bright, vivid blue, that seem to radiate dash and vitality.

blue, that seem to radiate dash and vitality.

'Cubist art, too, is not unrepresented, whereas not so long ago it would have been a difficult matter for it to have received an assured place at a big exhibit.

'Of course, water-colors are an clusical thing. Many artists give them up in disgust, because they find themselves unable to do the things they want with them. Until recently water-colors were consigned to an artistic back room as 'young ladies' work' and 'wishy-washy.' But results speak for themselves, and the fact that men and women, big and little, artists of all kinds, are represented, rather effectually disposes of this charge. of this charge.
"I fancy that much the same movement

is going on in oils as in water-colors. It seems as if the war must have played a part and unconsciously affected artists. Just as in other phases of life, it seemed to show it up as being too slow, and automobiles became the rage as airplanes may do in the future. So art seems to have been too slow for some, and the general reaction seems to have been a universal tendency to dash in and just do things as they feel them, rather than as the result of a deal of conscious study, as they might have done had they followed some of the great masters. Where such a tendency will lead it would be diffi-

Result Hard to Predict

"It might seem reasonable to believe that the movement is a healthy one and that we shall get something new in art. But on the other hand, people have been painting for a great many years, and it is doubtful whether anything really new can be added.

"Incidentally, I don't believe people generally appreciate how important a part in Philadelphia really plays in the art reflects the work of artists from all parts of the country. Together with the annual oils exhibit, we have two of the most important exhibitions of the year from any part of

the country.
"The Academy of the Fine Arts is probably the largest and most important place of the kind in the country. Many of our leading artists are representatives of the city and much of the important work of the country is done by Philadelphians. One diffi-culty lies in the market. Buyers will go to other places and perhaps buy the work of Philadelphians, where they would not do it here."

What Do You Know?

OCTOBER'S sunset tints have vanished

Scarlet and bronze and gold that met the eyes Have slowly faded; the November skies Are gray with clouds, and gray the still lake lies.
As if it locked its heart to keep its own

The mirrored gleam and glory it had known.

Where monks slow pace, forgoing speech

DUSK OF THE YEAR

Color is spent, and melody is sped; Joy's voice is of the day; to night belongs No flash of golden wings, no silver songs; Forests that once knew the ecstatic throng-Of choiring birds are still as crosster arstes

The crystalline stilettos of the frost Have found the flowers' hearts; from all the u'ains.
The browning hillsides and the sodden lanes. Their breath and bloom are gone; alone remains. In tended gardens, the brave Flower of Gold, That greets unawed the coming of the cold.

But through the leaf-shorn trees the unwasted stars Glean, with a clearer splender as they swing. Bright pha'anxed at the autumn's marshaling.
And signal the stark earth, for comferting;

"In cycling life old leaf, old blossom dies, But Peauty is immortal as the skies." -Lois Whittlesey, in New York Times.

Profitable Days Off From the Mamphis Commercial-Appeal.

near Lead Hill. Ark., makes an average of \$6 a day net killing crows on days that are not fit to work on the farm. Marion county pays a bounty of 50 cents for each crow's head. Trimble is a dead shot and knows the ways of these corn-cating birds. In all he has turned in 185 beads. near Lend Hill, Ark., makes an average of

QUIZ Who is president of the assembly of the League of Nations?

2. What is the name of the republic inhabited by the Lettish people? What is the secretary bird and why is it so called?

4. What is nutation? What fareous mountain was regarded as the source of poetle inspiration and sacred to the muses?

6. What is meant by hedonism?

7. What is a farthingale?

8. What are the colors of the fing of Rumania? 9. When did the Mexican War begin and

10. What is an ingle?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz Sebastopol is a scaport in the former government of Taurida, South Russia, situated on the southwestern coast of the Crimea.

2. The great siege of the place lasted from October, 1854, to September, 1855, resulting in the victory of the British, French Turkish and Sardinian armies over the Russian.

 Ipecae is a contraction of ipecacuanha, the root of a South American shrub, used in medicine. 4. J. G. Whittier wrote "Barbara Frietchie." 5. Russia was invaded by the Mongols and most of the country came under their dominion about 1240 A. D. Moscow was freed from the Asiatic yoke in 1480.

The greatest number of electoral votes ever cast for a presidential candidate was 435, received by Woodrow Wilson in 1912.

7. King Lear in Shakespeare's play of that name described himself as "every inch a king."

 Deciduous trees are those which shed their leaves periodically. 9. Gaucherie is tactless or awkward man-

ners. 10. Joev a the personal name for a kan-

SHORT CUTS Traffic cops will soon be in the spot-

The Brindell bull now has a ring in

Well, anyhow, Paris helped to make it the talk of the town.

Rule 15 will always remain a puzzle to the first of the Fourteen Points.

The census has not been kind to Pacific coast people who sense a yellow peril

Why anybody should want Constantine to rule them is all Greek to most of us.

A spotlight will enable everybody to see the traffic cop, but will it enable the cop to

It is the wish of one well-known jurist that critics would quit Develin the Munici-

The Federation of Labor, like Congress, seems to be suffering from Borahs from within. All that is needed to prove the treachery

and duplicity of the Bolshevists is an attack on the Poles.

There has been a general let-up since war. Even the householder's coal is

And now conjecture is rife in New York as to who wrote the letter Mayor Hylan

We cannot believe that agriculture is

leclining with an increase of 50 per cent in the number of tractors in use. Luther Burbank's latest creations include a beardless barley. We suspect that kind of barley won't care what Mr. Vol-

There is growing agreement with the Mayor that a clean-up in the detective bu-reau is a necessary preliminary to a cleanup of crime.

Adversity is a great promoter of plain living; but clear thinking, while common with we uns and you uns, is seldon indulged in by 'tother uns. The landlord of the Peace Palace in Geneva has raised the rent. Trust a prof-

iteering landlord to choose the psychological moment for a hold-up. The Hazleton, Pa., weather prophet says we shall have twenty-seven snow-storms this winter. Who wants to trade \$

storms this winter. Who wants snow shovel for a lawn mower? Every time he scans his fuel bills or longs for a fuel bill to scan, the consumer or would-be consumer believes the coal men are trying to scuttle the ship of state with

proposal of Senator Kenyon that the gov-ernment take hold of the housing problem is the testimony in the investigation of the shipping board.

Complaint is made that the shipping board has no record of low it spent \$2,500. 000,000. This shows one that one should make note of every trifling thing, for one never knows when one may be called upon for information.

A new mouth disease which loosens the teeth is discouraging kissing in Paris, says a dispatch. If the wrong girl is kissed and the girl has husky male relatives the loosening of the teeth is very far from being anything new. It is old stuff.

From Milwaukee comes the news that two bottles of beer, one dark and one light, with a plate of pretzels, have been placed in a glass case in the local museum. If the exhibit were placed in the nummy depart-ment it might include a slice of limburger

Western farmers are still "going to" burn corn instead of coal for fuel. One reason they will never get beyond the "going to" stage is instanced by the New York Evening Post. Corn is selling in Chicago from eighty-four to eighty-eight cents a bushel, roughly about one and a tenth cents a pound for ear corn, or \$22 a ton. Not much, perhaps: but as Illinois coal is quoted at from \$10 to \$12 a ton, there isn't much left of the threat. But will that kill the story? Nay, nay! It'll bob up some day next week just as cheerfully as even.